DIFFERENCES IN "AFFAIRS OF HONOR" IN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Humiliation of France in on Effort to Please the Sultan-The Turkish Reform Agita-tation Psychical Views of the French Prophetess-Prof. Dewar's Investigation. London, April 18.-The practice and ethics of duelling have been discussed by all classes in

Europe this week. The encounter which cost Baron Schrader his life, and the farcical affair between Prince Sagan and Playwright Hermant have, of course, furnished the text of the discussion. The difference between an "affair of bonor" in Germany and a French duel is precisely the difference between a melodrama and a buriesque. The one is a barbarous sur-vival of medieval customs for which the dominant militarism of the German empire is re sponsible; the other is a harmless national amusement which furnishes an outlet for form of vanity that most critics of the French people regard with smiling tolerance. The stitution of duelling in Germany, Austria, and Russia is a serious thing, not only in itself but also in what it signifies of the condition of society which is practically controlled by a military

The most important factor in the situation in Germany, as I cabled THE SUN early this week, is that the Emperor himself is the outspoken supporter of the code duello. Nor is it in the army alone that the institution is firmly established. The last time I was in Heidelberg - about two years ago-the students who proudly paraded the streets swathed in bandages, as the result of desperate encounters with naked foils, were as numerous as ever. Duelling is as incxorable a rule of conduct under certain circumstances in the upper classes as any social law in the land. It is not resorted to over triffes, as in France; the thing itself and its consequences are too serious for that.

A Berlin friend of mine who happened to be in London the other day showed me one of the finest eigarette cases I have ever seen. It was of gold, ornamented with large diamonds and ubles, and it must have cost a small fortune. It was the gift of a man high in Berlin society who has recently narrowly escaped being obliged to appear on "the field of honor." He became involved in a mess, which according to ordinary procedure would have resulted in a duel and the publicity which would have been given to the cause of the quarrel would have been socially disastrous to all concerned. The delicate management and diplomacy which it was necessary to employ in order to avoid "honorably" an appeal to the code, which neither party to the quarrel desired, were something astonishing. The result was accomplished after infinite difficulty, and one of the principals was only too glad to bestow i valuable trinket upon the friend who had managed the affair for him.

The code is thus a constant menace, and many of its advocates are by no means as fond of it as they pretend to be. But nob dy in military or court life dares denounce it. His motives would be instantly misconstrued should be do so. It would require greater courage to refuse a challenge than to accept one. The fatal result of the Kotze-Schrader duel will not be sufficient to alter this state of things. Nothing short of a vigorous change of policy on the part of the Emperor will suffice to accomplish that, and nobody believes that the Emperor will make any such concession to the righteous opinion of the masses of his subjects.

No greater disgrace and humiliation have been put upon France since she became nominally a republic than she suffered a week ago at the hands of the Radical Ministry, when they ordered the expulsion of Ahmed Riza at the request of the Sultan of Turkey. When the indignant Turk resisted this violation of republican principles the Government suddenly realized the mistake it was making, and yesterday it issued a statement denying that any order of expulsion had ever been given. This denial is apocryphal. Ahmed Riza has detailed to the Paris correspondent of THE SUN all that passed between him and the authorities on the subject. This Turk is in charge of the general European propaganda of reforms in the government of the Turkish empire. He is a man of 42 years, and the son of a former Turkish Minister of Public Instruction He was educated in France, and then, having returned to his own country, was made inspector of schools. It was, it appears cer-tain, the educational reforms proposed by him which brought him into disgrace with the Sultan. Ahmed Riza, seeing, the effect of his proposal on the Sultan's mind, fied from his country, and took up his residence in Paris six years ago. As all his property was at once confiscated, he earned his living by contributing articles to the Paris journals and re-views. The Mechanical, the Turkish journal printed in Paris, and now suppressed by the Cabinet, was started by Ahmed Riza only three months ago. Its publication was so highly displeasing to the Sultan that its ed tor, Riza, was, in his absence, condemned to death at Constan

Riza received on Friday of last week a note from the Perfecture of Police, asking him to call without delay at that office. He responded at once, and was received by Secretary-General Puybarand, who, as Riza describes him, was "as nice as he could be throughout the interview. The Secretary came to the poin, at once. He took up from his desk a recent copy of the Mechperet, and said that its contents had given great offence to the Sultan, who had informed the Turkish Embassy in Paris of the fact. M. Puybarand then explained that it was illegal in France to attack in print a friendly sovereign and when the victim of such an attack complained, the French Government was bound to protect him. Thereupon the Secretary requested, on behalf of the Government, that Riza would leave Paris before the evening of the following Monday. In order that he might not be put to serious pecuniary inconvenience. by this interference with his plans, the Secretary begged him to accept the sum of \$200 toward

The Turk declined the offer of money, with some indignation. He suggested that the police should make inquiry into his antecedents in order to ascertain if he was a fit person to enjoy the privileges of the free institutions of a republic. The Secretary replied at once that this was quite needless and useless. He suggested, however, that it was not necessary for M. Riza to sell his furniture and abandon the flat which he occupies. The police would take especial care that his property was not interfered with in his absence. This seemed an intimation that his expulsion was only temporary, but the police functionary rould say no more on this point. The Turk left the prefecture without saying whether he would leave the country voluntarily or would wait until the authorities enforced their edict by compulsion. He finally decided on the latter course. He wrote to the Prime Minister, demanding an audience, and to the Prefect of Police, saying that he would not leave France unless conducted to the frontier by the police.

The publicity which the affair quickly obtained made it speedily manifest that such an outrage against the first principles of liberty of thought and action would bring the republicanism of France into contempt throughout the world. It cropped out also that one of the reasons why M. Berthelot is no longer Minister of Foreign Affairs is that he steadily refused to do what M. Bourgeois agreed to. Both the Turkish and Russian Ambassadors, it is said, urged M. Berthelot to grant the Sultan's request to surrender Hiza to Turkish "justice" to expel him from the country, but Berthelot sturdily refused on principle. Now the clever but unprincipled Hourgeois is trying to make it appear that he really didn't intend o expel Riza, but only to suppress his paper. Even this has been done in an ineffective way.

There are two editions of the Mechanici, one in French and the other in Turkish, intended for circulation in the two countries respectively. The French Government has forbidden the circulation of the Turkish edition in France, a prohibi ion which of course in no way affects the distribution of the journal, though it may answer the purpose of technically complying

with the Sultan's request Even this action is bad enough in point of

EUROPE DISCUSSES DUELS. the arbitrary press can 'aws passed during the anarchist scare two years ago, Under their combinations so formed are called carbides, provisions, the Government has practically arbitrary power to suspend the liberty of the press at any moment and for any purpose. It is a sufficiently dramatic spectacle that the first use of these despotic powers should be made by a Radico-Socialist government at the dictation of the vilest tyrant who sits upon a throne.

The spectacle has aroused William Wassen to add another to the series of sonnets upon the crimes in the Purple East. His rebuke to France is not less scorpion-like than his condemnation of About the Damned.

When, from supreme disaster, France uprose, Shook her great wings, and faced the world anew, Who, if not we, rejoiced at heart to view Her proud resilience after mightlest wors? When 'neath the anarch's knife we saw the close of Carnot's day, amid her weepings who Wept if not we, for the just man and true That masked his strongth in most urbane repose? And now again we mourn, but not with her, Nay, not with hor, though for her! - mourn to see A tyrant, hell's most perfect minister, A man flend, sun him in her countenance: And Freedom, whose impassioned name was France Lie soiled and descerate by France the Free.

The Turkish reform agitation in Europe is now being conducted systematically and vigorously. Its promotors do not hesitate to admit that they must resort to force to accomplish anything in Turkey. No other influence will avail anything. But before they can appeal to force, which means of course a revolution, a certain amount of support in general European public sentiment must be secured. The natural hope is that this public sentiment will be strong ough to prevent the various powers from thwarting their designs in Constantinople when the moment for action comes. This is a decidedly uncertain hope, for public opinion outside of England is not an influential element in affecting the Eastern policy of the European powers. This is the appeal issued a few days ago by the Turkish Reform League from its Brussels headquarters and addressed to the

European public:

sgo by the Turkish Reform League from its Brussels headquarters and addressed to the European public:

Although it may appear to the six chief Governments of Europe a foolish, but amusing comedy which is being snared before the eyes of the world at Istamboul (Constantinople, to us it means death. In vain we have appealed to Germany and England. We now implore Europe to aid us, event if it should result in breaking up the Ottoman Empire. It is our duty to proclaim to you that the powers who signed the treaty of Berlin were responsible—although we are certain their intentions were to benefit us—for the horrible and increasing misrate which has transformed Turkey into a charnel house and different by his avarice, treachery, and considered to the position of slaves.

Most solemnly do we declare that the only means of releasing the empire from the plague and pestience which has sweet over it is the soeedy removal of the tyrant Caliph, who has disgraced our religion and is crushing out the life of the dominion which you permit him to misgovern. It may be that the Christian nations allow this for the purpose of discrediting Islam. If so, it sa plan unworthy of your traditions and professions of humanity.

It is urged that our campaign is not practicable. We deny this. It is practicable in the applicable of the groaning pepulation of a gunboat, and not twenty lives would be lost in the resistance of the pronning pepulation depace the Suitan, placing him on board a gunboat, and not twenty lives would be lost in the resistance of the Palace Guard. Immediately the Suitan left Yildir the Sheikh-ul-Islam would issue a fotok sarctioning his disposition as unworthy to rule as Caliph. Then a Council of the gents representing the six powers, or at least four of them, could hold the empire and administer it. The first step would be lost in the resistance of the Palace Guard. Immediately the Suitan left Yildir the Sheikh-ul-Islam would secure the boy places of learning the six powers, or at least four of them, coulding Yemes and for the sole purpose of deceiving and insulting Europe, which looks on unconcerned, regarding as an ordinary theatrical performance this aw-ful spectacle of falsehood, cunning, and blood-shed, which is rulning the homes and the lives of ten millions of people.

The Psychical Society of France is sadly dirided over the case of Mile. Couesdon, the ter restrial representative of the Angel Gabriel. A meeting was held this week for the purpose of discussing the prophetess, and it was attended by about fifty members, half of them medical men and half ecclesiastics. A long report was presented by a committee, of which a Dr. Hacks was Chairman. The committee said some very hard things about the prophetess. Dr. Hacks regretted that the examiners were unable to induce Mile. Couesdon to be what was called "Ber tillonized"-that is to say, measured according to the system invented by Dr. Bertillon. She was neither hysterical, splientic nor insans, but was prone to dissembling, as had been proved by questions put to her. Thanks to the cooperation of her parents and her mode of life, she had really begun to believe that she was in spired, and such a frame of mind would undoubtedly, in Dr. Hacks's view, lead her to the sylum at Charenton or to suicide.

But some strong defenders of the prophetess came forward among even the incredulous nembers of this society. One of these, Dr. Encausse, boldly said that the report rested on insufficient data. Dr. Hacks, he maintained, had only seen the young woman for a few momenta whereas the speaker examined her attentively for four consecutive hours. She had also been arefully measured, and it was proved that instead of being stupid she was remarkably intelligent. The fact was that Mile. Couesdon only spoke in a vague manner to those who saw her for the first time, but afterward she became more precise in her utter ances, and people who had an opportunity of conversing with her several times became sur prised, then interested, and finally convinced. One thing was positive, that she revealed to certain number of persons several secrets in a most definite manner, and that to others she had predicted things which had come to pass.

After these statements a priest, the Abbe Gayrand, who has written on mental suggestion and telepathy, also controverted some of Dr. Hacks's assertions, and it was resolved to apcoint a new committee for the examination of Mile. Couesdon. Two doctors and four priests form the new committee.

Meantime the young woman has temporarily suspended the operation of her function of prophecy; but before long, in another location, she will again become a medium of communication between the distinguished celestial trumpeter and such poor mortals as may wish to interrogate him.

Prof. Dewar of the Reyal Institution, whose low-temperature investigations have made him famous, has now turned his attention to the upper ranges of the thermometer with highly in teresting results. He rectured yesterday about natural phenomena which take place under the influence of a temperature of 4,000 to 5,000 degrees in the shade. Heat of this intensity can be produced in only one spot, and that is ne-tween the carbon points of an electric are light. The Bext hottest place in the world is in the crucible of an electric furnace. Moneau, in Paris, has recently made some important discoveries by means of the electric furnace. First he found, and Prof. Dewar repeated the experiment yerterday, that carbon will do that which it will not at any lower temperature, namely, units directly with such elements as calcium (the metal principle. It is one of the first applications of | of lime;, strontlum, varium, aluminium, yttri-

Their most remarkable feature is the way they break up or decompose when placed in water, giving rise immediately to hydrocarbon gases, which chemists have been trying in vain for generations to prepare otherwise than by round-

about and costly processes. Prof. Dewar took the simplest case carbide of calcium, which he prepared by mixing together lime and powdered graphits (carbon) and fusing them in the furnace. This carbide is a gray fused mass. Throw it into water and it immediately generates acetylene, a gas which is rapidly coming into use for illuminating purposes, since it gives a light eight times more brilliant than coal gas, and its little flame rivals the incandescent lamp. Hitherto this gas has been little more than a chemical curiosity prepared only by costly and roundabout processes. But this is not all. If you pass the acetylene gas through a red-not tube, the gas begins to glow as if it were on fire inside the tube, and you are manufacturing "benrol," the basis from which all anline dyes are prepared. and the parent of the hundreds of valua-ble substances which are known generally as coal tar derivatives. Hitherto benzol has been prepared by long and complex processes from coal tar. Finally Prof. Dewar spoke of some other furnace carbides and their behavior when placed in water, which is strange, Carbide of aluminium gives off marsh gas, but the carbides of cerium, uranium, and other rare motals of great density give off nothing less than crude petroleum.

MR. FRASER IN MATRIMONY.

His Brooklyn Wife Causes His Arrest and

Edward S. Fraser, who is alleged to have been doing a lucrative business in the matrimonial line, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday afternoon. In December of last year he advertised for a wife, and out of the nu-

he advertised for a wife, and out of the numerous answers he received he picked out one written by Miss Annie Everett of 845 Bedford avenue, Brocklyn. A correspondence followed, and at the end of four weeks Fraser and Miss Everett were married. The bride's father gave \$600 to her, and the couple took a trip to Europe, Fraser having represented that he was one of the mobility. On reaching Liverpool, Fraser, so it is alleged, so possession of his wife's money and deserted her. He then came back to this country. His wife wrote to some relatives in Manchester, and they provided her with money to come home. A search was instituted for Fraser, but he kept out of the way.

One night recently a female friend of his wife met him at a party in Hoboken. He was, so it is alleged, paying assiduous attention to a wealthy old maid, and, so it is said, had prorosed and been accepted. His wife was notified by her friend, and she in turn notified the lersey City bolics and procured a warrant for his arrest. A policeman sought for him yester-lay afternoon at 100 Hight street. Fraser heard the policeman inquiring for him, and jumiting out of a back window made his way over the fences into Grand street. Two detectives raw him running and took him into custody.

The police say that a marriage certificate was found in Fraser's trunk showing that he was found in Fraser's trunk showing that he was married to Ellen Manlee in England in 1801. Letters from her were also found addressing him as "My darling husband," and signed "Your loving wife."

Up town Carpenters to Demand the Eight

About 1,100 carpenters affiliated with the 'nited Brotherhood of Carpenters in the annexed district will make a demand for the shorter work day on May 1. All the carpenters on Manhattan Island are at present working un-der the eight-hour system. A large number of new agreements on the eight-hour basis will be renowed with employers in this city on May 1. Meetings of the cigarmakers and bakers un-ions will be held on May 1 and 2 to celebrate the establishment of the eight-hour work day.

Business Motices.

Where to Find Good Liquors Any place where Carl H. Schultz's MINFRAI WATERS are sold. Good liquors and good water aways go together.

If you suffer from looseness of the bowels, MARRIED.

CRARY-LYON. On Thursday, April 23, by the Rev. Cons. Herr. Jessie Palmer Lyon, daughter of Judson A. Lyon, to Frederic H. Crary, all of Jer-

DIED.

BEAL.-On Saturday, April 25, of pneumonia, William Henry Scal, aged 55 years. Funeral from his late residence, 144 West 13th at, Sunday afternoon, April 29, at 4 o'clock. In-terment at Schenectady, N. Y. Schenectady, N.Y., and Grand Raphis, Mich., papers please copy, FRIEDMAN, Suddenly, at his residence, 2 East 78th st., on April 24, 1896, Arnold Friedman, in the 72d year of his age. Funeral at convenience of the family.

HEALY, On April 24, 1896, at the residence of her daughter, Alice A. Hallock, Elizabeth Fowler Healy, widow of Dr. Joshua A. Healy, in the 90th f her age. Funeral from her late residence, 178 Hancock st.

Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 26, at 2 P. M. Inter-KELLY .- At Jersey City, on Thursday, April 23, Sec. Thomas II. Kelly, beloved husband of Mary t. Kelly, and son of the late Thomas and Mary

Funeral from his late residence, 264 Montgomery at., on Monday, April 27, at 9 A. M.; thence to St. Peter's Church. Interment at Calvary Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers. KENNEY,-On Thursday, April 25, 1896, at his

residence, 515 West 148th at., Frank W., second son of James F. and Mary Kenney, in his 24th year. Funeral on Monday at 9 A. M.: thence to Church of St Catherine, 158d st. and Amsterdam av. Friends and relatives respectfully invited.

McNEENEY. On Friday. April 24, 1896, James McNerney, aged 20 months, beloved son of James

and Margaret McNerney (nee flurns). Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the parents' re idence, 215 East 81st st., on Sunday, April 26, at 2

MUNICO. -Suddenly, on Thursday, April 23, George Munro, aged 70 years. Funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 15 West 57th et., at 10 A. M., Monday, April 27. Interment at convenience of family. PPPIN. Sudd-n'y, of pneumonia, on Saturday

April 25. S. Katherine, wife of M. I. Pupin, and daughter of the late David S. Jackson. lotics of funeral hereafter. SCHNEIDER. On the 24th Inst., Eliza, relict of Renry Schnelder. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to at-

tend the funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. M. Rock, 31 East 57th st., Monday afternoon, at 1:30 o'clock. Interment at Wood-SECOR,-On Friday, April 24, 1896, at his residence, Horace Secor, aged 86 years. Funeral private.
TOPPING.—On Friday, April 24, 1898, at the Au-

dubon, 1.416 Broadway, in his 4fid year, Henry Stuart, son of the late Wm. Topping. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service on Monday morning, at 9:30 o'clock, at St. Chryson tom Chapel, corner Bith at, and 7th av

WESTON, Clara Frances, wife of T. Winthrop Weston, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Burton, at her late residence, 100 West 85th st., on Friday, April 24. Funeral private. Washington papers please copy.

THE KENSICO CEMETERY, located on the Hariem Railroad, forty-eight minutes ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 1d East 4vd st.

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#### Arligious Notices.

A T SOUTH CHURCH, Madbon av. and Shib st., Rev. A Rederick Terry, D. D., pastor, Sorvices at 11 A.M. Special pratic service, King David, sacred contata by Gerri, South, at 12 M. Learn, Shaith, at 1 P. M.

L. A. Vichi, and A. L. CTREBAN 'HURUH of the Holy
Le Ternity of the City of New York, 47 West 21st et.

The rev' 'A spread Miller its newly chosen paster
of this consistential, will present his initial sermon
the morning services begin at 11 october. Services
will also be held in the evening, beginning at 7:45
ochieck. A couplal heritagion is extended to the
mounters and friends of the controgation to be
present.

Present.

L'ALTRE DU SAINT, SIPRIT, 30 was rue count.—Ser.

These self-rieux is distancine a to b. by du matin et
a 4 h, du war. Les 4 h Wittmerer, iterteux.

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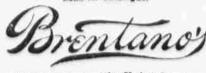
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Balgac, Murger, Sand, Stendhal, Souvestre. 200 Titles at 15c. each, Mendes, Mau passant, Zola, Belot, Silvestre, Tolstoi, etc. Send for Catalugue.



Broadway and 16th (Union Square).

Cigarmakers' Strike Declared Off. The employees in Stachelberg's eight factory in West firmitway who went on strike several weeks ago against reductions in wages declared the strike off yesteriay. A number of points were conveded by the strikers. All the cigar-makers, organized and nuorganized are trying to agree upon a deline schedule of wages in order to fight the downward tendency of the past few years.

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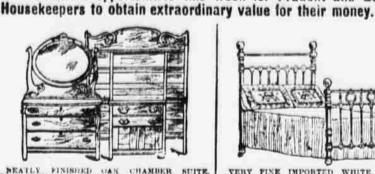
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MINIATURE ALMANAC-THIS DAY.

APPINES-SATURDAY, April 25.

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Sail Wednesday, April 29. Bt. Paul, Southampton Pritainte, Livernossi Westerniand, Antwerp Seneca Havana El Mar New Orienta Comai, Galveston Sail Thursday, April 80.

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SPECIAL

OFFER.

The President of a Theological Seminary LOUISVILLE, April 25.—The Rev. W. H. Whit-sitt, D. D., President of the faculty of the Baptist Theological Seminary, is to be investigated by the Board of Trustees for not being sound in his doctrine in the matter of baptism by immersion. Dr. Whitsitt wrote an article about Roger Williams. In which he said that when Williams was baptized he was not immersed, but was sprinkled. He also said that up to the time of Roger Williams, baptism by aprinkling, and not by immersion, was the custom.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. HIGH WATER-THIS DAY. Sandy Hook, 6 to | Gov. Island, 6 85 | Hell Gate., 8 24

8s St. Paul, Jamison, Southampton, 8s Umbria, Dutton, Liverpool, 8s Aachea, Hashaeen, Bremen, 8s Aachea, Hashaeen, Bremen, 8s Charles (1998), 1998, 1998, 1998, 1998, 8s Charles, Garvin, Samana, 8s Charles, Garvin, Samana, 8s City of Fitchburg, Webber, Fall River,

[For later arrivals see First Page.] Sa Cuffe, from New York, at Liverpoot.
Sa Chicago City, from New York, at lifetol.
Sa Chicago City, from New York, at lifetol.
Sa Donna Maria, from New York, at Liseon.
Sa Ludgate Hill, from New York, at London.
Sa Maesta, from New York, at Cape Town.
Sa Maesapequa, from New York, at Trieste.
Sa Venetia, from New York, at Shields.
Sa Weehawken, from New York, at Shields.

Se Mannheim, from New York for Flushing, passed the Lizard. Se Poland, from Bremen for New York, off Dunge-8s Poland, from Bremen to Singapore, passed bs Woolwich, from New York for Singapore, passed Pa Acacia, from Palermo for New York, passed off-raitar. Sa La Touraine, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard.

Sa New York, from Southampton for New York, Sa La Bourgogne, from Havre for New York, Sa Charlis, from London for New York, Sa Georgie, from Livernood for New York, Sa Georgie, from Shleida for New York, Sa Sorrento, from Saleida for New York, Sa Sorrento, from Stettin for New York, Sa Laland, from Stettin for New York,

Sa Fi Sot, from Port Rada for New York. Be Vesper, from Philadelphia for New York. Sa Geo. W. Clyde, from Wilmington for New York. OUTGOING STRANSHIPS.

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